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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
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SOURCE:

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1. In early August 1953, 3,000 Chinese Communist troops were stationed in the Catholic Church, and 1,000 troops were stationed in Tangtiennung (3981/1648/1702), Shihp'u. One thousand civilian laborers had been drafted to dig fortifications for these troops.
2. In the Shihp'u area, gun emplacements had been established at the following points:¹
 - a. Shach'iwan (3097/1148/3494).
 - b. Hsiaoshan (0007/8315/1472).
 - c. Yaoshanting (4523/1472/7307).
 - d. Ichiang (0001/3068).

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3. On 4 September 1953 one company of Communist troops with one reinforced artillery platoon attached was stationed on Hsiao-jihtao (N 25-16, E 119-32). Construction of defense installations had been completed.²
4. On 30 August one company of Communist troops with 100 horses was stationed at Sunghsia (N 25-42, E 119-34). This company was responsible for transporting ordnance supplies.
5. As of 30 August there were two food warehouses and two ammunition dumps at Sunghsia.

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6. During mid-August 1953 the Chinese Communists were expediting the construction of barracks in the Huiyang and T'unghu (N 23-00, E 114-12) areas. Reform workers had been recruited from among the villages in the T'unghu area for the construction program: each worker was paid JMP 5,000 and was given three catties of grain each day. Grain not consumed by the workers could be applied to their tax grain payments.
7. By 15 August the Ordnance Depot of the Quartermaster's Department of the Central and South Military Area was at Chungshan Park in Huiyang, at the former site of Sheshan (2202/1472) College. The military supply depot and the food supply depot, which had been constructed at Chiangput'ou (3068/1580/7333), on the bank of the Szuchiang (3128/3068), south of Huiyang during 1952, were under the control of the Ordnance Depot. Prior to 15 August, about ten truck-loads of supplies were delivered daily from Canton to the depots.
8. During August there was an increase in Chinese Communist defensive preparations and in military transportation in the east Kwangtung coastal area. Privately owned trucks commandeered by the Communist authorities were engaged in transporting military supplies of the Central and South Military Area Supply and Services Command to depots in Whampoa (N 23-06, E 113-24), Yuchu (N 23-06, E 113-26), and Hsits'un (N 23-08, E 113-14). These supplies were for use by troops in the Chungshan (N 22-22, E 113-34), Paoan (N 22-32, E 113-54), and Tungkuang (N 23-02, E 113-44) areas. Approximately 1,100 boxes of explosives and mines,³ which had previously been stored in Huting (5814/4805/1545), Whampoa,⁴ and Shaho (N 23-08, E 113-18) depots, were transferred to Huiyang, Haifeng (N 22-58, E 115-20) Hsien, and Swatow.
8. In early August Huiyang Communist authorities instituted a program calling for the civilian repair of air raid shelters and dugouts. Propaganda concerning the strength of the Chinese Communist Army had been increased for civilian consumption.

25X1A 1. [] Comment. [] reported 25X1A
that during early December 1952 there were no fortifications in the vicinity of Shihp'u; however, pillboxes were present on the hill within the city.

25X1A 2. [] Comment. [] stated that early in 25X1A January 1953, 500 Chinese Communist troops were constructing semi-permanent fortifications on Hsiao-jihtao.

25X1A 3. [] Comment. The explosives were to be used to destroy depots, bridges, and factories in the area in the event they were evacuated in wartime.

25X1A 4. [] Comment. Prior to May 1953 heavy munitions were stored in the No.2 Depot at Yuchuyapou, Whampoa, according to []
25X1A It is possible that the depots mentioned in these reports are identical.

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